

## 추체침부로의 하와우접근을 위한 해부학적 계측\*

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= Abstract =

### Surgical Anatomy for the Infracochlear Approach to the Petrous Apex

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**Background** : Infracochlear approach introduced by Ghorayeb et al. in 1988, was performed to reach the petrous apex with the canal wall-down procedure. Giddings et al. described the transcanal infracochlear approach preserving the posterior wall of the external auditory canal for treatment of the cholesterol granuloma in the petrous apex in 1991.

**Objectives** : Surgical anatomy for the infracochlear approach to the petrous apex was reviewed in order to understand clinical applicability of this approach.

**Materials and Methods** : This study was performed using 20 human cadaveric temporal bones by the microscopic dissection. Measurements were obtained between different structures to find reliable angles and distances to guide working in the petrous apex region.

**Results** : The petrous apex was entered through the fenestra between the cochlea, carotid, and jugular bulb. The mean area of the fenestrae was  $11.7 \pm 5.5 \text{ mm}^2$ . The distance from the vertical segment of the facial nerve to the petrous apex was  $25.3 \pm 2.4 \text{ mm}$ . The angle of the approach to the petrous apex was  $37.3 \pm 5.1^\circ$  to the axis of the internal auditory canal.

**Conclusion** : The infracochlear approach could be used to obtain the route for a drainage procedure or a biopsy at the petrous apex without damaging hearing organs and major vessels. The canal-down procedure was needed to assess the petrous apex successfully. (*Korean J Otolaryngol* 40 : 11, 1997)

**KEY WORDS** : Infracochlear approach · Petrous apex · Temporal bone study.

## 서 론

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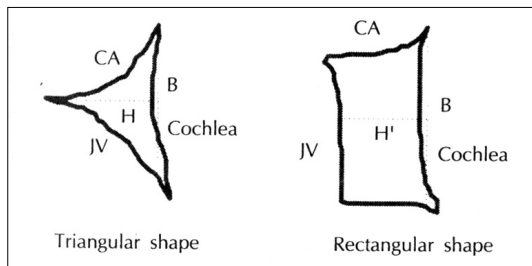
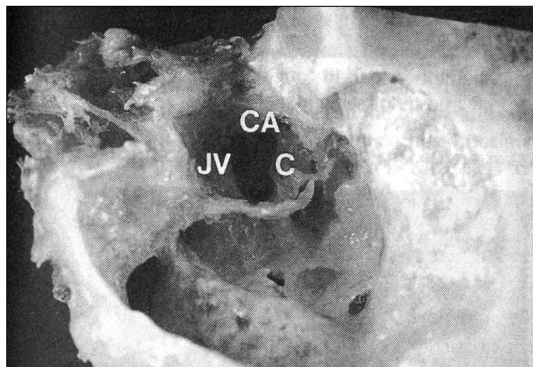
## 재료 및 방법

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(fenestra)

(Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** Infracochlear fenestra was formed by the cochlea, the carotid artery and the jugular vein. Cross-sectional area of fenestra was calculated by the formulas of " $1/2 \times \text{Base}(B) \times \text{Height}(H)$ " for triangular fenestrae and " $\text{Length}(H') \times \text{Width}(B)$ " for rectangular fenestrae (C : cochlear, CA : carotid artery, JV : jugular vein).

B : the length of the inferior aspect of the basal turn of the cochlea

H : the distance from the inferior aspect of the basal turn of the cochlea to the point which the carotid artery and the jugular vein meet together

H' : the distance from the midpoint of B to the jugular vein

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(depression for the trigeminal gangl-

ion) 가

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B

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H,

B

H'

" $1/2 \times B \times H$ "

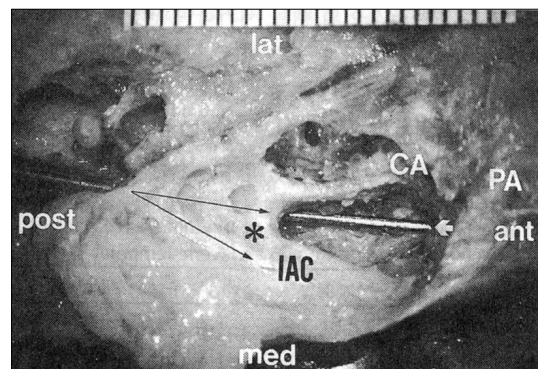
" $B \times H'$ "

(Fig. 1).

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(Fig. 2).

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**Fig. 2.** The internal auditory canal and the carotid artery were exposed in view of the left middle cranial fossa. The distance from the midpoint of the mastoid segment of facial nerve to the petrous apex was measured. The angle(\*) between the fenestra axis along which the instrument(white arrow) was placed and the internal auditory canal was measured(IAC : internal auditory canal, CA : carotid artery, PA : petrous apex, ant : anterior, post : posterior, lat : lateral, med : medial).

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0.05mm 가 0.5 가

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## 결 과

(fenestra)  
15 , 5

21.8mm<sup>2</sup>, 4.8mm<sup>2</sup>, 11.7mm<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1, Table 1).

31.2mm, 20.0mm, 25.3mm  
가  
46.0 , 27.1 , 37.3 (Fig. 2, Table 2).

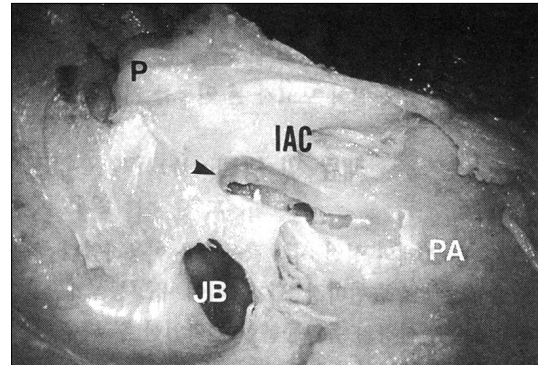
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**Table 1.** Measurement results of the infracochlear fenestra size from 20 human cadaveric temporal bones

	Mean	S.D.	Range
Base(mm)	4.6	1.3	8.0 - 3.0
Height(mm)	4.8	1.2	7.0 - 3.2
Area(mm <sup>2</sup> )	11.7	5.5	21.8 - 4.8

**Table 2.** The distance from the midpoint of the mastoid segment of facial nerve to the petrous apex and the angle between the fenestra axis and internal auditory canal

	Mean	S.D.	Range
Distance(mm)	25.3	2.4	31.2 - 20.0
Angle(degree)	37.3	5.1	46.0 - 27.1



**Fig. 3.** The left temporal bone in view of posterior aspect which shows the fenestra between the internal auditory canal and the jugular bulb. The posterior fossa bone between the internal auditory canal and the jugular bulb was drilled out intentionally to show the fenestra course (arrow head) (IAC : internal auditory canal, JB : jugular bulb, PA : petrous apex, P : posterior semicircular canal).

(Fig. 3).

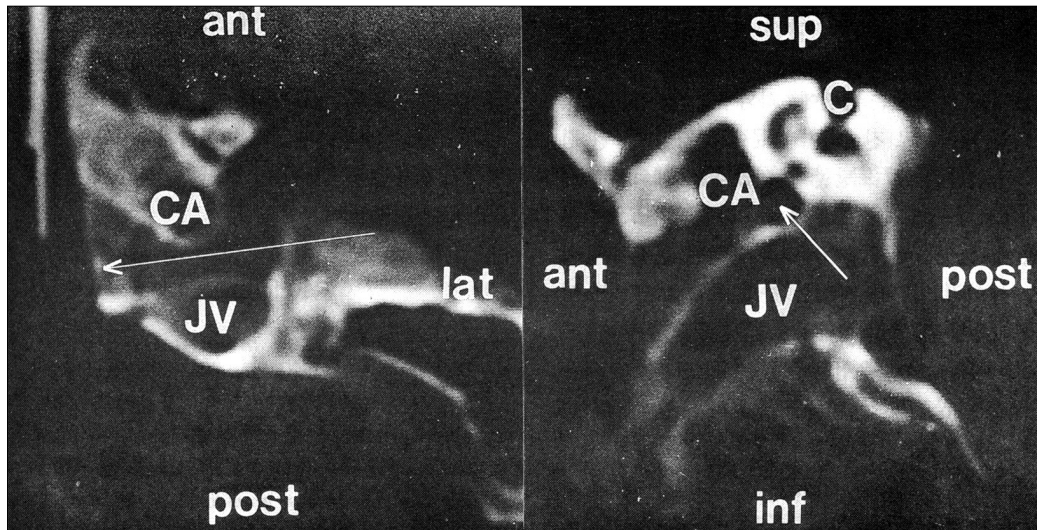
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(Fig. 4).

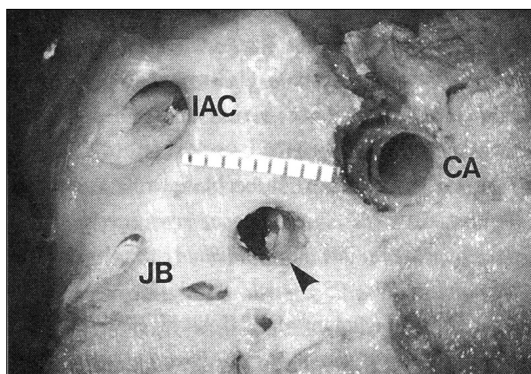
(Fig. 5).

## 고 찰

5)6)



**Fig. 4.** Axial(left) and sagittal(right) computerized tomogram findings of the infracochlear fenestrae. The fenestrae(arrows) were made without damage of the cochlea, the carotid artery and the jugular vein(C : cochlea, CA : carotid artery, JV : jugular vein, ant : anterior, post : posterior, lat : lateral, sup : superior, inf : inferior).



**Fig. 5.** Sagittal section of the left temporal bone at the petrous apex. The fenestra (arrow head) was found at the petrous apex without damage of the internal auditory canal, the carotid artery, and jugular bulb(IAC : internal auditory canal, CA : carotid artery, JB : jugular bulb).

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1988 American Neurotology Society Ghorayeb  
Giddings 7) 1991  
Giddings

25.6mm<sup>2</sup>

가  
前 (anterior petrous apex) 後  
(posterior petrous apex)  
Aristegui 8)  
가 . 158.5 ( :  
150 170 )

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後 2) 25.3mm  
前 가 37.3  
20 3 3) 가 가  
(high jugular bulb)  
가  
가 5)

20 5

가  
前 가

## 요약 및 결론

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1) , (fenestra)

11.7mm<sup>2</sup>

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